

Amendments to the Claims

Claims 1-52 (Canceled).

Claim 53 (Withdrawn): A method of mechanically dissolving thrombi in an animal comprising: introducing a pharmaceutical composition to an animal by intravenous injection to a particular site where coagulation is desired to be minimized, said pharmaceutical composition comprising a microbubble ultrasound contrast agent, and thereafter; applying ultrasound to said site.

Claim 54 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 53 wherein said microbubble contrast agent comprises: a plurality of gas filled microbubbles with a diameter of from about .1 to 10 microns.

Claim 55 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 54 wherein said gas is an insoluble gas.

Claim 56 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 54 wherein said microbubbles are protein coated.

Claim 57 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 53 wherein said carrier is a 5% solution of dextrose.

Claim 58 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 55 wherein said protein coated microbubbles are albumin coated microspheres.

Claim 59 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 54 wherein said insolable gas is selected from the group consisting perfluoromethane, perfluoroethane, perfluoropropane, perfluorobutane, and perfluoropentane.

Claim 60 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 59 wherein said perfluorocarbon gas is perfluorobutane.

Claim 61 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 59 wherein said perfluorocarbon gas is perfluoropropane.

Claim 62 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 53 further comprising the following steps: mixing an aqueous solution comprising 2% to about 10% by weight of human serum albumin diluted about 2-fold to about 8-fold with 5% to 50% by weight dextrose; and exposing said solution to a sonication horn to generate stable microbubbles from about .1 to 10 microns in diameter to create said pharmaceutical composition.

Claim 63 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 62 wherein said dilution of albumin with dextrose is a 3-fold dilution.

Claim 64 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 62 wherein said human serum albumin is a 5% by weight solution.

Claim 65 (Withdrawn): The method of claim 62 wherein said dextrose is a 5% by weight solution.

Claim 66 (Currently amended): A method of relieving trauma associated with obstruction of vessels distal to a thrombus site by increasing blood flow with or without thrombus dissolution and recanalization in animals comprising: introducing a pharmaceutical composition to an animal with a thrombus by intravenous injection, said pharmaceutical composition comprising a microbubble ultrasound agent, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said carrier comprises a 5% solution of dextrose and thereafter; applying ultrasound to the vessels in the area of trauma, distal to the thrombus site.

Claim 67 (Original): The method of claim 66 wherein said microbubble contrast agent comprises: a plurality of gas filled microbubbles with a diameter of from about .1 to 10 microns.

Claim 68 (Original): The method of claim 67 wherein said gas is an insoluble gas.

Claim 69 (Original): The method of claim 67 wherein said microbubbles are protein coated.

Claim 70 (Canceled)

Claim 71 (Original): The method of claim 68 wherein said protein coated microbubbles are albumin coated microspheres.

Claim 72 (Original): The method of claim 67 wherein said insoluble gas is selected from the group consisting perfluoromethane, perfluoroethane, perfluoropropane, perfluorobutane, and perfluoropentane.

Claim 73 (Original): The method of claim 72 wherein said perfluorocarbon gas is perfluorobutane.

Claim 74 (Original): The method of claim 72 wherein said perfluorocarbon gas is perfluoropropane.

Claim 75 (Original): The method of claim 67 further comprising the following steps: mixing an aqueous solution comprising 2% to about 10% by weight of human serum albumin diluted about 2-fold to about 8-fold with 5% to 50% by weight dextrose; and exposing said solution to a sonication horn to generate stable microbubbles from about .1 to 10 microns in diameter to create said pharmaceutical composition.

Claim 76 (Original): The method of claim 75 wherein said dilution of albumin with dextrose is a 3-fold dilution.

Claim 77 (Original): The method of claim 75 wherein said human serum albumin is a 5% by weight solution.

Claim 78 (Original): The method of claim 75 wherein said dextrose is a 5% by weight solution.

Claim 79 (New): A method of relieving trauma associated with obstruction of vessels to a thrombus site by increasing blood flow with thrombus dissolution and recanalization in animals comprising:

introducing a pharmaceutical composition to an animal with a thrombus by intravenous injection, said pharmaceutical composition comprising a microbubble ultrasound agent, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said carrier comprises a 5% solution of dextrose and thereafter;

applying ultrasound to the pharmaceutical composition following intravenous injection and during transit to the thrombus.

Claim 80 (New): The method of claim 79 wherein said microbubble contrast agent comprises: a plurality of gas filled microbubbles with a diameter of from about .1 to 10 microns.

Claim 81 (New): The method of claim 80 further comprising the following steps: mixing an aqueous solution comprising 2% to about 10% by weight of human serum albumin diluted about 2-fold to about 8-fold with 5% to 50% by weight dextrose; and

exposing said solution to a sónication horn to generate stable microbubbles from about .1 to 10 microns in diameter to create said pharmaceutical composition.

Claim 82 (New): A method of relieving trauma associated with obstruction of vessels close to a thrombus site by increasing blood flow with thrombus dissolution and recanalization in animals comprising:

introducing a pharmaceutical composition to an animal with a thrombus by intravenous injection, said pharmaceutical composition comprising a microbubble ultrasound agent, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said carrier comprises a 5% solution of dextrose and thereafter;

applying ultrasound to the vessels in the area of trauma, close to and not on the thrombus site.